

The People's Press.

VOL. XX.

SALEM, N. C., SEPTEMBER 12, 1872.

NO. 87.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.
One copy, one year, \$2.00
Six months, \$1.00
Three months, \$0.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.
One square, one insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.
Longer advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.
Special Notices charged 50 per cent. higher than ordinary advertisements.
Liberal discounts made by special contracts, to large advertisers.

Select Miscellany.

SAVED.

"Miss Violet, will you give this letter to Mrs. Maltby?"

I had my hands full of drawing materials, but I received the letter, and continued on my way to Mrs. Maltby's drawing room.

The drawings were little studies I had made while down at the seaside, where I had spent my vacation—made for Mrs. Maltby—to whom I had been companion for a year, and Mrs. Maltby had been interested in them, saying, "Touch them up a bit, Violet, and I will get a portfolio for them, and keep them." I usually sat with her in her dressing-room through the morning, and thither I now repaired to touch up the drawings, while she sat with her silvered feet on the fender, embroidering with purple and crimson wool.

I gave her the letter, and went to a low seat in the deep bay-window. I sharpened a pencil, and then happened to glance toward my companion.

Her face was ashy white. Her profile was turned toward me. In its irregularity and pallor it looked like a face cut in stone. But I had never seen it look so sharp and deadly.

The letter was clenched in her hand. I had brought her bad news.

I was shocked, but silent. I tried to remember what I knew of her family relations. She was a handsome, black-haired woman of fifty, who had been early widowed and returned to her father's house. Her parents were dead. Her mother had died in her infancy, and she had been the mistress of Redburn ever since. It was not long, however, since her father's death. She had never had a child. She had no brothers or sisters whom I ever heard of. I could not surmise what had happened.

I saw her burn the letter, and then she rose and left the room.

Afterward I guessed whom that communication was from.

A week passed. They were quiet and comfortable, but rather monotonous weeks at Redburn. But, though young, I was less restless than most girls. I was not unhappy with Mrs. Maltby; only sometimes I wished for a little change.

It came—a most startling episode. We had company to dine—Mrs. Maltby's lawyer and personal friend, from New York. I was dressing her hair, as I sometimes did, for she liked my arrangements, pronouncing them artistic. Suddenly, without knock or warning, the door was flung open, and a young man walked in.

I felt Mrs. Maltby start under my hands. I myself was frightened, the intruder looked so bold and reckless.

He was very handsome, but he looked to me to have been travelling long, or to have come out of some room. His linen was soiled, his long, clustering hair unbrushed, his eyes bloodshot, yet his appearance was singularly attractive. I had never before seen so high-bred and graceful a man.

Mrs. Maltby did not speak to him. He seated himself before, and not far from her, however.

"Go on, Violet," she said.

"Certainly. Let the young lady proceed with her task," he said, quickly.

"What I have to say need not interfere with her employment. I understand that she is your companion and confidant, though I have not had the pleasure of meeting her before."

The last sentence appeared to have been quite mechanically spoken, for he had fixed his eyes fiercely upon Mrs. Maltby's face, and seemed to see only her. I went on plucking up the braids of her hair as I had been bid, but my hands trembled. I could not see her face, but I think she met that look steadily.

"You refused me," he said, in a far different tone from that in which he had at first spoken—low and concentrated.

"Certainly," she answered.

"Do you want my blood upon your head?" he exclaimed.

He did not speak; his head was drooped upon his breast, he was deathly pale.

"I have done my duty by you, Guy, you know that I have," she added.

"Yes, you have been just, but you have never been merciful," he replied.

"Oh, God!" He flung up his arms with a bitter cry that rang my heart.

I looked at her. She did not relent or go to him. He flung himself into a chair, and with his head dropped and his arms folded upon his knees, he was the most hopeless figure I had ever seen. She rose, for I had finished her hair, and took a seat nearer the fire. Her lips were gray, as if she were cold, but her face was still as inflexible as flint.

He gave a groan, and started up suddenly.

"I am going," he said. "I—" he met her eye and asked: "Why did you not kill me? I was altogether in your hands once. You killed her, you will remember."

A slight flush stained her cheek.

"You would have made her happy, I suppose if she had lived," she said, sarcastically. But the sting did not seem to reach him.

"If she had lived! Oh, heaven, if she had lived! Winifred Sedley, my God deal by you as you have dealt by me."

"I am willing," she answered.

He remained not a moment longer. Wrapping his cloak about him, he gave her one look of reproach, and left the room. I looked wistfully at her; she did not speak to me, and I, too, went away.

She was ill the next day, but on the day following, she appeared much as usual.

All that I thought and felt, I, of course, said nothing. The matter was an affair of mine. I had not understood it. Mrs. Maltby would make me feel it. I understood that the two were brother and sister; that the young man was named Guy Sedley; that he was dissolute and in disgrace; that Mrs. Maltby had taken care of him in boyhood, but now ignored the relationship. I was in no way allowed to learn any more.

But on the second night I was awakened by a light shining into my chamber.

It was something unusual, for the little clock on the mantle was chiming twelve.

After a moment I slipped out of bed and glided toward the open door. The long embroidered folds of my night-dress tripped me, but I made no noise with my bare feet upon the deep velvet of the carpet. I don't know whom I expected to see—certainly not Guy Sedley, kneeling before a sandalwood chest, with papers strewn around him on the floor. A taper, burning on the silver sconce upon the wall, showed his face perfectly cool, as he went on searching for something.

He must have come through my room to reach this apartment, for it had no opening but into my chamber. I was aware that the papers in the chest were valuable—that there was money placed there. I saw that he was robbing his sister.

I saw, too, a dirk-knife on the floor, close at his side.

I looked at him an instant—even then I remembered to pity him—then glided forward, snatched the knife, and leaped back to the door.

I was mistress of the situation, for I had come from behind him—done all in a flash of light—and as he rose to his feet I stood with my back to the closed door, with my calmness that showed it was not my intention to immediately arouse the house.

With presence of mind equal to my own, he put the roll of bills he had been searching for, into the fold of his waistcoat, and with a glittering eye regarded me speculatively. I was petite, I had not screamed. I knew he was not much afraid of me.

"You have been robbing your sister," I said, "but if you will put the money back I will let you go."

His intense attention of me changed to a look of wonder.

"You, child, are you not afraid of me?" he asked.

"No," I answered, truthfully.

"But I watched you in your sleep a moment ago, debating whether it were necessary to kill you or not."

my features, then wrapped his cloak about him, flung up the ash, and leaped soundlessly out into the darkness.

I extinguished the taper, and crept back to bed. I did not hear a sound about the house until daybreak.

When I awoke, I saw the dirk-knife glittering in the sunshine near my writing desk, where I had laid it. Then I shuddered.

At 8 o'clock the watchman who was kept on the grounds, was found gagged and bound, just inside Redburn's entrance. Yes, Guy Sedley paved his way coolly and surely.

A year later I was the mistress of Redburn; the beautiful house, the spacious grounds were all mine. Mrs. Maltby had died and bequeathed them to me.

On her dying bed she had said:

"Violet, you are my heiress. There is only one living being who has my blood in his veins; him I disown." She paused, and then went on: "You have seen my brother; I loved him. I was ambitious for him, but his natural bent was evil. We had a cousin, a lovely child, who was brought up with him. They were engaged to be married, but I forbade it. I revealed to her his dissipation; I told her of his debts and deeds of daring. She loved him, and trusted him; but she was delicate and died. He said I killed her."

She grew pale, even past her dying pallor. She went on:

"When I last saw him, the officers of justice were after him; he was a defaulter; he had stolen money to pay his gambling debts. He is probably lying in jail now; but I will have none of him; I was just to him, I will never forgive him."

So she died, hard as flint to the last. And I was mistress of Redburn.

I was young and fond of gaiety; I had now the means at my disposal. Every summer my home was filled with guests. In the winter I was in New York or abroad. And yet I lived only on the interest of the money bestowed upon me.

Three years passed. I had never heard a word of Guy Sedley, when one day, the Bromleys, of New York, were coming to visit me, asked leave to bring a friend; I extended the solicited invitation, and Guy Sedley came.

It was a shock, but he gave no token of the past. Reclaimed from his errors, he was so reformed and manly that he was the most distinguished of my guests.

I loved him, but I thought: "He must hate me, the usurper of his rights. He is poor because I have his patrimony. I have no right to Redburn, and I will not keep it. I will give it back to him."

An opportunity came. He was sitting on the terrace one bright evening. I went and took a seat near him.

"How lovely this view is!" he exclaimed, pointing toward the distant hills.

"Yes, and you shall wish for your lot no longer, Mr. Sedley, Redburn is mine. I have no claim to it."

He did not speak, and I went on.

"Your sister, the heiress, Mrs. Maltby, has made you the heir of her house, and she sees you what you are to-day."

"But it was your mercy, and I love you, and I will take Redburn with your hand, not else."

I put my hand in his, trusting him, loving him utterly, and proud, very proud, to make him the master of Redburn.

Dead Shot—An Accomplished and Lovely Daughter of Missouri Brings Down Her Brother.

In Liberty, Clay county, on Friday, Miss Julia Wills, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of seventeen years, killed her brother, aged twenty-two. At about 6 o'clock in the morning a dispute arose between Miss Wills and her brother in regard to the conduct of their youngest sister, who had been severely whipped by him. The young man, who has had the reputation of being quarrelsome, became very angry, and seized an axe raised it with the evident intention of striking her. She screamed violently and rushed toward the house, closely followed by her brother. On reaching the house she seized a shotgun and warned him not to make any further demonstrations or she would kill him. He paid no attention to her admonition, but advanced, and as he did so he pulled the trigger. Wills fell dead, the contents of the gun having entered his neck a short distance below the chin. There was not a word spoken. She is crazed with grief, and a sharp watch is kept upon her movements to prevent her from committing suicide. An inquest was held on the body of young Wills, yesterday, and a verdict returned of justifiable homicide. Mr. Wyatt Wills, the father, is one of the old citizens of Clay county, and a gentleman who is held in the highest respect by all who know him.—Kansas City Times, August 17th.

The Antioch Earthquake.

A letter from Bayreuth gives some statistics of the work of the earthquake at Antioch, in April last. Before the shock there were 3,000 dwelling houses in the city. Of these, 1,960 were ruined, and 894 so damaged as to be uninhabitable, leaving only 140 in good condition. There were besides, 1,331 other buildings—shops, mosques, cafes, factories, &c. Of these there are left but 349 shops, one mosque and one soap factory; so that of the 4,334 buildings of all kinds, only 500 are left. The population was about 17,000, of whom 500 were killed, and an equal number wounded. In Ladia there were 2,150 houses ruined, and more than 300 persons killed and wounded. The amount contributed toward rebuilding the city is only about \$4,500, which will not go very far, but the government has, until the present time, refused to allow the people to rebuild at all. The winter is looked forward to with great anxiety.

Fire in Sugar Creek.—We are pained to learn that Capt. James F. Johnston lost his kitchen and smoke-house by fire, on the night of the 27th ult. His loss was quite considerable. The dwelling-house was saved with great difficulty. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by a coal dropped among some shavings.—Southern Home.

The fatal spotted fever prevails to some extent in Vermillion county, Indiana.

Mysterious Murder in Baltimore.

We give the following extract, taken from the Baltimore Gazette, of the murder of Mrs. Wheat, in that city:

The occupants of the house numbered all six persons. First may be mentioned the venerable victim of the frightful crime, Mrs. Maria Wheat, the widow of the late Nathaniel Wheat, who many years ago conducted an extensive livery stable establishment on West Baltimore Street, between Green and Pine streets, where, before retiring from business, he amassed a handsome competence, estimated to be worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000, all of which was left to Mrs. Wheat at his death. The next important personage to be mentioned in connection with the terrible tragedy is the alleged perpetrator of the unnatural crime, a young man named Jesse Uppercue, or Jesse W. Uppercue, as he has generally been called to distinguish him from two other members of the family whose names are similar to his own.

Mr. Uppercue has been for the past year and a half a law student in the office of John P. Poe, Esq., a prominent member of the bar of this city. He graduated at St. John's College, of Maryland, after which he spent some two years in Europe, at the Heidelberg University, preparing himself for the bar. He is evidently a man of considerable educational attainments, gentlemanly address, a pleasant and intelligent speaker, and his manner and general bearing are those of a gentleman.

His personal appearance impresses one favorably. He is about five feet ten inches in height, of slender though graceful physique. His features are regular, high forehead, clear grayish eyes, aquiline nose, compressed mouth, thin lips, white teeth, with florid complexion. His only facial adornment is a tuft of reddish beard clinging to his chin, which might be termed a goatee. His hair, which was hanging in loose curls over his well-shaped head, is of a slightly reddish cast. His dress was a linen suit negligently worn, and his manner evinced impatience or nervousness, to which may be added a becoming modesty of bearing. In talking he is quick, with rather peculiar accent for an American, but is careful in the choice of words, speaking grammatically and intelligently.

The other occupants of the house consisted of Mrs. Sarah Uppercue and Miss Margaret Uppercue, the mother and sister of the accused, the former aged about 60 years, and of lady-like deportment, and the latter about 20 years. The only other occupant was a colored woman named Henrietta Marriott, who was raised in the family during the lifetime of Mr. Wheat, and has been a servant at the house for past two months, or since it has been occupied.

There is no blood relation existing between the Uppercue and Wheat families, the only tie being that of marriage. Mrs. Uppercue having married Mrs. Wheat's father, thus making young Uppercue her step-son-in-law. Mrs. Wheat, the deceased, was a sister-in-law, a Mrs. Wood, residing on South Front Street, and has also blood relatives, including nephews and nieces. Soon after the death of Mr. Wheat, however, his widow became greatly attached to Jesse, the accused, and provided for his support and education, and frequently expressed her intention of adopting him as her son and heir.

These facts were well known to the other members of the family, and occasioned some jealous feelings, but it was generally understood and acknowledged that all of the property owned by Mrs. Wheat would revert at her death to young Uppercue, to whom it is claimed, she was devotedly attached up to almost the hour of her death. It seems almost impossible that the accused could have, in return for this lavish kindness, murdered his benefactress, yet the evidence, which is published below, though only of a circumstantial character, is strongly against him. A motive, though of the basest sort, is also shown, and it will be necessary to have strong rebutting testimony to convince a jury of his innocence of the horrible crime which has been brought to his door. Members of the family of Mrs. Wheat, many of whom were assembled at the house of mourning yesterday, even went so far in their expressions of opinion as to implicate near relatives of the accused with complicity in the crime. The authorities have, however, taken no notice of their suspicions, and the mother and daughter, after testifying as the inquest were permitted to return to their home.

The exact time of the murder is unknown, as the testimony of the witnesses differ somewhat on this, as on other points, but the general impression is that the fatal shot was fired two hours after midnight, or at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at about which time the clear starry night startled the residents in the immediate neighborhood from their slumbers, and a few minutes later on the discovery being made that a murder had been committed, a general alarm was created. Some other pistol shots were fired by persons living in the vicinity, from their front windows, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the police.

On the arrival of several excited persons on the scene a few moments after the shot was fired, young Uppercue was found in a reclining posture against the door of the dining room in excessive grief or great excitement. His manner was wild, bordering upon frenzy, and he appeared to be in a terrible state of mental anxiety and suffering. He stated to Sergeant Hardy and others that the house had been entered by burglars, who had attempted to rob the house, and had shot and killed his aunt, Mrs. Wheat. Mr. Uppercue's statement, as given to the Gazette's representative, will be found below, covering the particulars as related to the officers. His explanation not being satisfactory to the officers, he was at once removed under arrest to the Western Police Station.

At about daybreak, Captain Leeson, Sergeant Hardy and Barhart, and other officers of the Western District, proceeded to the house for the purpose of making an official examination of the premises, to determine, if possible, whether or not the dwelling had been entered by burglars, but their efforts in this direction, served only to convince them that the murder had been perpetrated by some one within the house. The upper communicating rooms on the second story front building presented the appearance of having been disturbed by burglars, but nothing as far as known, was missing except some jewelry which Mr. Uppercue, the accused, states were stolen from him. A trunk in the front chamber had been opened and its contents of papers scattered around the room, while the back chamber door was also strewn with similar articles. The next examination made was of the lower portion of the house, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the burglars had broken into the building. On reaching the kitchen the door opened and upon examining more closely it was found that the "keeper" or "catch," a small piece of cast iron, into which the lock turned, had been forced or taken off, leaving the door unprotected. The catch had been secured to the door in the usual horizontal position, fastened with two screws. A moment's glance was sufficient to show that the door had not been forced from without, as not the slightest particle of wood adhered to the thread of the screw, which had must have been the case had they been forced from their position. It is probable that a slight push would have snapped the brittle iron of the "catch" and left the screws remaining. The appearance of the door indicated that the screws had been removed from within, and the discovery, a few minutes later of a small screw-handle driver, indicated that these had been removed in this way.

Sergeant Hardy continued his search around the premises for something else that might throw some light on the mysterious tragedy, and in a few minutes found a pistol, a Smith's four shooter, with a barrel discharged, lying on the landing at the hall-way. This he also secured, and the accused was soon after removed to the police station under arrest. In the out-house in the yard a bottle of chloroform was also found, half emptied.

Parting Address of Senator Sumner—He Sails for Europe.

Senator Sumner sailed from Boston on Tuesday for Europe in the steamship Malta. Before leaving he confided to F. W. Bird, chairman of the Republican State Committee, a speech which he intended to deliver at Faneuil Hall on Tuesday night, but was prevented by ill health. The address is very long, and is entitled "The Presidential Election—Greensley or Grant."

Mr. Sumner, says, while dealing with the issue before us with perfect frankness he can say nothing which is not prompted by a sincere desire to serve the country, and especially promote that era of good-will when the sentiment of all shall be assured to the equal rights of all.

By the operation of our electoral system and the dictation of the national convention the choice for President is narrowed to Grant or Greensley. No preference for another could be made effective. Preferring Greensley, he states his reasons at length for believing Grant unfit for President. His selection would undoubtedly be regarded as an endorsement of abuses and unwholesome professions.

But his support would be admitting his failures, abuses, and pretensions as necessary to his civil life, commending his selection as necessary to uphold the Republican party. The Senator's doubts as to the proper course for him to pursue were at once removed when he saw the Democratic party adopt the candidate opposed to President Grant, who was an original Republican, and already nominated by a Republican convention, and at the same time accept the Republican platform on which he was nominated.

An old party which had long stood out against the Republican cause, now placed itself on a Republican platform, the best ever adopted, with a Republican candidate who was the most devoted Republican ever nominated, thus completely accepting the results of the war and offering the hand of reconciliation.

In considering the reasons which favor Greensley he finds two reasons differing in character, but of chief importance: First, Greensley represents the reformed civil-service with the one-term principle, without which this reform is a sham; secondly, he represents reconciliation, not only between sections, but between races, which is essential to the repose of the country and the safeguard of equal rights. To these must be added that he does not represent those personal pretensions so utterly inconsistent with republican government which are now known as Grandism.

sent the appearance of having been disturbed by burglars, but nothing as far as known, was missing except some jewelry which Mr. Uppercue, the accused, states were stolen from him. A trunk in the front chamber had been opened and its contents of papers scattered around the room, while the back chamber door was also strewn with similar articles. The next examination made was of the lower portion of the house, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the burglars had broken into the building. On reaching the kitchen the door opened and upon examining more closely it was found that the "keeper" or "catch," a small piece of cast iron, into which the lock turned, had been forced or taken off, leaving the door unprotected. The catch had been secured to the door in the usual horizontal position, fastened with two screws. A moment's glance was sufficient to show that the door had not been forced from without, as not the slightest particle of wood adhered to the thread of the screw, which had must have been the case had they been forced from their position. It is probable that a slight push would have snapped the brittle iron of the "catch" and left the screws remaining. The appearance of the door indicated that the screws had been removed from within, and the discovery, a few minutes later of a small screw-handle driver, indicated that these had been removed in this way.

Sergeant Hardy continued his search around the premises for something else that might throw some light on the mysterious tragedy, and in a few minutes found a pistol, a Smith's four shooter, with a barrel discharged, lying on the landing at the hall-way. This he also secured, and the accused was soon after removed to the police station under arrest. In the out-house in the yard a bottle of chloroform was also found, half emptied.

Parting Address of Senator Sumner—He Sails for Europe.

Senator Sumner sailed from Boston on Tuesday for Europe in the steamship Malta. Before leaving he confided to F. W. Bird, chairman of the Republican State Committee, a speech which he intended to deliver at Faneuil Hall on Tuesday night, but was prevented by ill health. The address is very long, and is entitled "The Presidential Election—Greensley or Grant."

Mr. Sumner, says, while dealing with the issue before us with perfect frankness he can say nothing which is not prompted by a sincere desire to serve the country, and especially promote that era of good-will when the sentiment of all shall be assured to the equal rights of all.

By the operation of our electoral system and the dictation of the national convention the choice for President is narrowed to Grant or Greensley. No preference for another could be made effective. Preferring Greensley, he states his reasons at length for believing Grant unfit for President. His selection would undoubtedly be regarded as an endorsement of abuses and unwholesome professions.

But his support would be admitting his failures, abuses, and pretensions as necessary to his civil life, commending his selection as necessary to uphold the Republican party. The Senator's doubts as to the proper course for him to pursue were at once removed when he saw the Democratic party adopt the candidate opposed to President Grant, who was an original Republican, and already nominated by a Republican convention, and at the same time accept the Republican platform on which he was nominated.

An old party which had long stood out against the Republican cause, now placed itself on a Republican platform, the best ever adopted, with a Republican candidate who was the most devoted Republican ever nominated, thus completely accepting the results of the war and offering the hand of reconciliation.

In considering the reasons which favor Greensley he finds two reasons differing in character, but of chief importance: First, Greensley represents the reformed civil-service with the one-term principle, without which this reform is a sham; secondly, he represents reconciliation, not only between sections, but between races, which is essential to the repose of the country and the safeguard of equal rights. To these must be added that he does not represent those personal pretensions so utterly inconsistent with republican government which are now known as Grandism.

Mr. Sumner then reiterates and amplifies his previous charges of nepotism against President Grant, condemns gift-taking, denounces the "San Domingo business," advocates the one-term principle and civil-service reform. He then speaks of reconciliation as follows:

"From the practical question of civil service reform, I pass to reconciliation, being the most important issue ever presented to the American people. Reconciliation not only between two warring sections, but also between two races. This issue, so grand and beautiful, was distinctly presented when Horace Greasley, accepting the Republican nomination at Cincinnati, wrote these memorable words:

"In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that if elected I shall be President not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination in the condition that the nation of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm, which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren."

LET US HAVE PEACE.

The issue was again presented, when after the Democratic party in national convention, acting under an irresistible movement of the people, nominated the author of those words, the supporters of the Administration rejected the proffered hand. If not war, they would preserve at least the passions of war, and instead of peace would water distrust and defiance. The old battle is renewed.

"Reconciliation now, on a fresh attempt to go, with weapons took the battle further away. The chief demand with exhausted juices, makes the speaker's teeth a human crop produce."

For Sumner there was but one course. Had he failed to sympathize with this endeavor he would have been false to the best of his life. He reviews his record

devoting much space to extracts from his speeches, showing that peace and reconciliation were always his ultimate ideas. While insisting on the abolition of slavery, urging enfranchisement, indicating equal rights of all, he has constantly declared these were for no purpose of vengeance or punishment, but for the security of the citizen and the establishment of the Government on just foundations.

Unable to vote a second time for Grant, and confident that the choice of Greensley will tend to assure the triumph of peace, knowing something of the spirit in which the Democratic party has adopted him as a candidate, knowing something also of his eminent character, I cannot doubt that with his election there will be a new order of things, and surviving irritations will be lost in concord.

The war is ended; there must be an end also to belligerent passions, and the freedmen, secured in their rights, must enter upon a new career of happiness and prosperity.

Mr. Sumner proceeds to give extracts from leading Democratic and Unionist speeches, proving the adhesion of the Democratic party to Greensley's nomination, expressing the belief that the Democracy will keep the faith they covenanted at Baltimore, and demonstrates that their interests lie in so doing, and that interest is one of the most powerful laws of human nature.

Of former rebels he says that under the influence of uncontrollable passions and for the sake of slavery they went into the rebellion, but now that the passion has abated, and slavery ceased, they see that nothing is gained by prolonging the animosity it engendered. Peace has become their absorbing interest. So obvious is the advantage from its assured possession that it is unreasonable to suppose them indifferent when it is within reach. It is absurd to imagine them professing peace as a cover for war—war in which they know they must fail.

THE OLIVE BRANCH AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

And has not the time arrived when in sincerity we should accept the olive branch? Is it not time for the pen to take the place of the sword? Is it not time for the Executive Mansion to be changed from a barracks cess-pool to a life-giving fountain? Is it not time for a President who will show by example the importance of reform, and teach the duty of subordinating personal objects to the public service? Is it not time for the head of the National Government to represent the idea of peace and reconciliation rather than that of battle and strife? Is it not time for that new era, when ancient enmities, forgetting the past, shall "clasp hands" in true unity with the principles of the Declaration of Independence as the supreme law? Deploring the fate of Poland and of Ireland, I seize the earliest moment to escape from similar possibility here. Mindful that the memories of the past can only lead to a happy present, something would I do to promote this end. Anxious for the equal rights of all, and trusting that they will not rest at ease or contentment, I cannot miss the opportunity afforded by the present election of obtaining this strength for our great guarantee.

Reconciliation is now complete. Every State is represented in the Senate, and every district is represented in the House of Representatives. Every Senator and every Representative is in his place. There are no vacant seats in either chamber, and among the members are fellow-citizens of the African race. And amnesty nearly universal has been adopted. In this condition of things I find no reason for change. The present incumbent knows little of our frame of government. By military education and military genius he represents the idea of force; nor is he any exception to the rule of his profession, which appreciates only mightily a government that is not arbitrary. The time for the soldier has passed, especially when his favored power would once more trample fellow-citizens of their defeat. Victory over fellow-citizens should be known only in the rights it assures; nor should it be flaunted in the face of the vanquished. It should not be inscribed on regimental colors, or portrayed in pictures at the national capital. But the present incumbent is a regimental color with the forbidden inscription; he is a picture at the national capital recalling victories over fellow-citizens. It is doubtful if such a presence can promote true reconciliation. Friendship does not grow where former differences are thrust in sight. There are wounds of the mind as of the body; these, too, must be healed. Instead of irritation and pretense, let there be gentleness and generosity. Give in this world get only what they give—prejudice for prejudice, animosity for animosity, hate for hate. Likewise, confidence is returned for confidence, good-will is returned for good-will, friendship is returned for friendship. On this basis, which is the basis for the nation as for the individual, I would now act. So will the Republic be elevated to new heights of moral grandeur, and our people will manifest that virtue, "greatness of all," which is found in charity. Above the conquest of others will be the conquest of ourselves. Nor will any fellow-citizen suffer in rights; but all will find new safeguard in the comprehensive fellowship.

THE GRAND TOTAL OF CHICAGO'S DAILY RAILROAD RECORD.—There are over 9,000 miles of completed main roads centering in Chicago, and nearly 4,000 more under contract or projected. The number of regular passenger trains each day is 24, and the number of freight trains each day is 142. But these figures should be considerably increased by the extra trains, which on the average will equal about 20 of freight, and perhaps eight or ten passenger trains per day, particularly in the summer time, which would swell the grand total of trains arriving and departing from the city each day to 360.

Col. Withers closed his recent eloquent speech at Staunton by giving a glowing account of the enthusiasm in Southwest Virginia, where he said that men who had been prominent Republicans, and had battled the Democratic power of the State were now with us.

A contemporary declares that gravity is more evidence of wisdom than a per cent of a shirt.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1872.

NATIONAL REFORM TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

Electors for President and Vice-President.

For the State at Large.

T. J. JARVIS and E. W. POU.

First District—Octavius Coko, of Chowan.

Second District—Swift Galloway, of Greene.

Third District—T. C. Fuller, of Cumberland.

Fourth District—H. A. London, Jr., of Chatham.

Fifth District—D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford.

Sixth District—W. L. Steele, of Richmond.

Seventh District—F. B. McDowell, of Iredell.

Eighth District—Thomas D. Johnston, of Buncombe.

Encouraging.

A well-informed writer from Augusta, Ga., says: "One-third of the colored vote in this city, county and State, will go for Greeley and Brown. I have lived here thirty years, and know and am well-known by the colored people. They know that I worked hard for Grant in 1868, and that I am working for Greeley now. Georgia will give Greeley and Brown 50,000 majority in November."

The Cincinnati Commercial states that ex-Governor Stephen S. Harding, of Indiana, an original Republican, is out for Greeley.

Greeley stood above par about Chebass, Ill. A recent Grant meeting there was a fizzle.

The Greeley and Brown club at Matamoras, N. Y., has 405 members, one-fourth of whom are Republicans.

Seven hundred Republicans of Pittsburg, Pa., have signed a call for a Greeley and Brown meeting. A good beginning.

The Democrats and Liberals of Montgomery County, Ohio, will hold a joint County Convention, at Dayton, next Saturday.

The Democrats and Liberals at Michigan have made a joint nomination of the Hon. Austin Blair, for Governor and a full State ticket.

Two hundred and five Liberal Republicans, whose names have been signed to a call for a Greeley Convention in Lorain county, Ohio, is a pretty fair test of the Liberal strength in that State.

In the southern tier of thirteen counties of Michigan, there is fifteen per cent. Republican defection. Apply that to the rest of the State, and judge what will be the position of Michigan.

Four Republican members of the late Wisconsin Legislature are stamping for Greeley and Brown. The anti-Grant movement in the West is assuming more force every day.

Mr. Julian, who has been doing good work in Indiana, says: "The people of that State are everywhere aroused that the Greeley complaint is spreading like an epidemic, and that the defection from the Grant party is far greater than he had dared to hope."

A prominent Republican, writing from Alabama, says: "We are confident that our State will rise above all prejudices of the past, and give an overwhelming vote for Greeley and Brown. Our local differences and dissatisfactions will in no wise affect the result on the National ticket."

Senator William Sprague, ex-Governor James Y. Smith, Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor of Providence; ex-Mayor Amos D. Barstow; ex-Senator Thomas Davis; James C. Knight, A. B. Dike, and the Hon. Sydney Dean, editor of the Providence Press, all repudiate Grant and endorse Greeley.

A well-posted Liberal Republican, writing from Connecticut, says that five thousand voters who have heretofore acted with the Republican party have already enrolled themselves in the Liberal ranks: "If the great Grant defection should stop even where it is, the State would be lost to Grant by ten thousand majority."

It is said there is a considerable emigration of colored Grantites from Virginia into the border counties of Pennsylvania. Their presence is needed at the October election.

Wm. M. Coleman, of Concord, N. C., Radical Attorney General under Holden's administration, and afterwards appointed Consul somewhere in Europe by Grant, is out in a letter which is published in the Charlotte Democrat, advising the colored people to vote for Greeley.

Garrison wants Greeley to stop "his senseless talk" about "clashing hands over the bloody chasm." Garrison is for Grant and "filling up the boat."

The Washington Patriot says: "We count more than one hundred members and ex-members of Congress who have up to this time acted with the Republican party, and who are now for Greeley's election."

The Evening Post says: "The Republicans now set down Louisiana as 'sure for Grant.' It will be a happy day for Louisiana politics when the State can be made sure for anybody or anything."

The Disorganizers.

That the late Louisville Convention was gotten up in the interest of Grant, at the expense of Greeley, there is no longer the shadow of a doubt. The press of the country is ventilating said Convention and exposing it to the gaze of the public in an unenviable light.

This bogus Democratic Convention at Louisville, nominated Charles O'Connor, of New York, for President, and John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President, against the expressed wish of Mr. O'Connor, and without the remotest prospect of slacking either. As O'Connor positively declines the nomination, the whole proceeding is a ridiculous failure.

The contest then is between Greeley and Grant; and how any Southern white man, outside of the office-holders and interested politicians, can for one moment hesitate how to cast his vote, is passing strange.

MAINE ELECTION.

Maine, as was expected, has gone Radical.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: In 1868, Grant's vote was 70,433, Seymour 42,377—Grant's majority, 28,056. The telegraph now informs us that the Radical majority will be about 15,000—a falling off of some 13,000 on the Grant vote, and that, too, in spite of all exertions and the extraordinary aid on the part of the Administration to maintain its strength in that State.

Look at the recent elections, and you will see a loss for Grant in every one. North Carolina: Grant in 1868, received 96,718. Seymour 84,559. In 1872, Caldwell's majority is scarcely 2,000—a decrease of Radical strength of 10,000 votes. West Virginia: Grant 29,073. Seymour 20,271—Grant's majority 8,802. The only Grant man who was a candidate at the recent election was beaten over 3,000 votes—a Radical loss since 1868 of over 11,000 votes.

Vermont: Grant 44,167. Seymour 12,545—Radical majority 31,622. In the late election it did not exceed 27,000—Radical loss over 5,000.

So we have this result, comparing the vote of Grant in 1868 with the vote of 1872.

Radical loss in North Carolina, 10,150
" " West Virginia, 11,000
" " Vermont, 5,000
" " Maine, 13,000

Total Radical loss, 39,150

In four States then the Grant power has waned to the tune of thirty-nine thousand votes, since the Great incapable ascended the throne. If these figures are not encouraging then we know not what would cheer up the weak-kneed.

UP AND DOING.—We are almost daily adding new names to our subscription list, which encourages us to persevere in our efforts to advance the cause of reformation and reform in the administration of public affairs.

Our friends in Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Davidson and Forsyth counties could double the circulation of the Press in a very short time, with a little more exertion. Mr. Mottley is instrumental in strengthening the Conservative movement which is about to triumph sooner or later. We have the most cheering indications from all sections of the country.

The Reds calculated on a majority of ten thousand for Caldwell in this State and they have barely succeeded in claiming about 2000 majority, and even these reduced figures could be finally overcome if the alleged frauds perpetrated on the day of election could be established. We repeat, the indications are encouraging for the Conservatives at the November election, and as every individual, however humble, has more or less influence, we should all be up and doing, and work unceasingly for the salvation of the country. We have no doubt the election of Greeley and Brown would restore unity, prosperity and happiness throughout the length and breadth of the land.

We copy the following from the New York Express:

"The statement being denied that colored men left Washington and voted at the recent election in North Carolina, the Liberal Republican Committee in Washington has now in its possession the affidavits of over fifty colored men who voted in that State at the last election. Never on earth was a more fraudulent election than this one in the Old North State, and so infamous were some of the frauds that some of the Federal officers begin to tremble at the certain exposure before the Legislature."

Joseph J. Stewart, a prominent Liberal of Baltimore, publishes in a full and able letter to his Southern friends his reasons for supporting the Liberal ticket.

Chas. W. Baiter, Republican County Clerk of Wyoming county, N. Y., from 1861 to 1865, repudiates Grant, and is energetically working for Greeley and Brown.

Ex-Gov. Stone of Iowa, one of the most influential Republicans in the State, has come out for Greeley and Brown.

Thirty per cent. of the Republicans of Da Salle, Ill., are claimed as Liberals.

The Democrats and Liberals of Louisiana have fused.

The Liberal gain in Montana is 1,000. 3,000 colored voters in Michigan sustain Greeley and Brown.

Maryland has 8,000 colored Greeley voters.

Senator Tipton begins stamping Pennsylvania against Grant the 16th.

Extra Billy Smith is doing room service in Virginia for Greeley and Brown.

By invitation, Gov. Vance left home for the purpose of making Greeley speeches in Kentucky.

The Journal says there is not a Democrat in Wilmington who favors the Louisville movement.

See Prospectus of ALBION.

Carpet-Bag Robbery.

Hon. Chaney M. Depew who is the Liberal nominee for Lieutenant Governor of New York, preceded over the recent Liberal Convention and made an admirably opening speech, from which we make the following extracts relating to the carpet-bag robbery of the South, and the power of the Federal office-holders.—Richmond Whig.

Gentlemen, we are entering upon the eighth year since the war closed. The issues which were decided by us have been crystallized into history and have become part of the situation of our country. No man proposes to interfere with what has been decided. No party could live an hour which desired to rob the things which have been settled by the arbitration of the sword. In that view it becomes the duty of patriotism to unite on two men, no matter what their party affiliations may be, who are willing to restore peace, amity, brotherly love and good government throughout our Republic. [Applause.] I stood for a moment in the State of Maine last week, and heard a distinguished orator of the Administration declare that the carpet-bagger has succeeded under the inspiration of the present Administration, in adding \$215,000,000 of debt upon the already impoverished and ravaged Southern States. He has increased under his rule the debts of some of the States from \$2,000,000 to \$14,000,000, and others from \$500,000 to \$15,000,000. He has done no work of public importance to show where the money has gone. The only evidence of its expenditure is his own possessions and royal life. He has done this not for the benefit of the black man, because the money appropriated to buy homes for the freedmen has never produced a foot of soil the title of which does not rest upon the blood of the carpet-bagger. He has stolen the Treasury, looted the railroads, and all the resources of the State. He has placed ten Commonwealths up at auction with resources in themselves not sufficient to meet the daily taxation, if they are to redeem and restore and meet their liabilities. These things he has been permitted to do. Why? Because held in power by Executive approval, by the assistance of the army, by the force and strength, moral and physical, of the Federal Government. He had no responsibility to his constituency or to any one, save to hold the State firm and secure, to give his vote in the National Convention for the renomination of the present Administration, and with the assistance of a properly worded and framed bayonet law, and other agencies, it was renominated.

We propose, fellow Republicans, to restore to these people everywhere universal suffrage, so that the rights of the black man cannot be interfered with, so that, furthermore, impartial and universal suffrage, and to trust once more to the good old principle that in a republican form of government, the eradication of crime is best done by the people themselves. [Applause.] Sixty thousand office-holders, controlled and offered as a military organization, exhibited their power by calling together a National Convention, unanimous, without dissent, for the renomination of the present Administration, with power sufficient to put a new plank in the party platform. In fidelity to party organization, since that time a majority of the great organs of the press have been in the hands of office-holders, and the great duties of office in our present system of taxation, each every relation of life, and touch every business and social interest, the postmaster controlled by the collector, the whole engineered and offered by the major generals of the Cabinet, have abandoned the duties of government, of office, and of labor, to devote themselves to the carrying of conventions and the controlling of elections in the interest of re-election. [Applause.] This evil, so great in our midst, so fraught with peril, because carried to its logical results, it means perpetuity of power in a man and in his family—calls for the establishment of a fundamental law for the protection of our liberties in the one-term principle. [Applause and cheers.]

The Character of Horace Greeley.

In his speech on returning home after the Cincinnati Convention Mr. Brown thus took the portrait of the great Liberal candidate for the Presidency.

On the other hand, you have presented to you, in the person of the distinguished candidate for the Presidency named at Cincinnati, a guarantee of peace, amnesty, reconciliation, and reformed administration. No man has ever dared to say that Horace Greeley was not an honest man. He may not be what some would call a fine gentleman, of elegant manners and finished presence, and he may be addicted to what are considered by them as low, to common pursuits, such as farming, stock raising, looking after the indigent, gathering supplies for the starving abroad, and illustrating in all ways philanthropy at home. But I tell you, my friends, that the old white hat of his covers the largest brain and shadows the softest heart in America. Let me add, moreover, and be pardoned for saying that, as to the matter of executive ability, I believe that the man who has served out a long life in the conduct of a great leading journal, requiring administrative talent of the highest order, and giving body and form to public opinion upon the most intricate questions of foreign complications, he will be found better qualified for the position to which he is so sure to be exalted than any other who may be selected from the camp or the Congress.

Those who discuss him seriously always speak kindly of Mr. Greeley. No man has a larger personal popularity and with all his crochets he is kind and good and generous.

The New York Conventions.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 6.—The two conventions—Liberal and Democratic—adopted harmonious resolutions, met in joint session, and then adjourned sine die. Among the resolutions is the following:

Resolved, That the condition of the country is such as to demand the sacrifice of past prejudices. The tone of the Administration has been lowered, the civil service has grown corrupt, the military power is too readily resorted to, the Bureau at Washington have become the centre of favoritism and jobbery, and the Southern States, under a system of military repression and dictation, have been subjected to robbery and waste, which has already imposed upon them nearly \$400,000,000 of debt, depressing industry, hindering immigration, and by destroying their credit, exposing the country to shame and the contagion of repudiation.

The Convention nominated Kernan for Governor, and Cox for Congressman at Large.

EX-GOVERNOR VANCE'S RECORD.

TOURGEE'S SLANDERS DENIED.—A SAMSBOURY PRISON STORY REPEATED.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir, I am induced by the attempt of the Grant men to injure Mr. Greeley through me, to notice certain charges made by one A. W. Tourgee, a carpet-bag judge of the North-Carolina Superior Court, against me, in a speech recently made somewhere in the State of New York, as follows: (For I have not the paper before me) this man charges that, while Governor of North-Carolina, I became a conspirator, arrested women and little children, and kept them confined in pens, had their thumbs mashed under fuses, &c., &c. So far as I am concerned, I denounce these charges as infamous and maliciously false. Such things were neither done by me, nor by any other person under my order, or with my knowledge, consent or procurement.

The American people know that, although I went into the late war reluctantly, I nevertheless fought it through, both in military and civil position, with all my might and ability. For this I have not apologized, neither called on to apologize. But I claim that, in all the bitter and fierce passions of that unfortunate struggle, I was governed by principles of justice and mankind. And if any man can show that I was guilty, knowingly and willfully, of any single act of cruelty or inhumanity to friend or foe, I will agree to be held up to the derision of mankind, as no better than the meanest carpet-bagger that ever fattened on the miseries of an unfortunate people. The purpose of such slanders, deliberately uttered upon the Southern supporters of Mr. Greeley, is sufficiently apparent. The wonder at their iniquity is lost in the grandeur of their impudence. This Radical party, which makes no scruple of receiving to its bosom the varied, red-handed rebels, and of codding upon the wickedest members of treason, expects to impose upon the Union sentiment of the North by showing what bad company Mr. Greeley is in. They receive, with songs of rejoicing, the returning prodigal who, by entering the Radical camp, shows that he desires to add plunder to his rebellion and treason, and exclaim virtuously against those who still stand out for Greeley and peace to a distracted land. Let them first spurn the association with Southern fire-eaters, and then they may exclaim against Mr. Greeley's Rebel friends with cheeks that need not burn with shame.

Will any of the papers which published the Hon. Judge Tourgee's slanders upon me now insert this refutation of them? I can hardly hope so. When I was elected to the United States Senate in 1870, the organ of the Administration in Washington, perpetrated a foul calumny upon me by asserting that I was in a degree responsible for cruelties to Federal prisoners at Salisbury. I went to the War Department, where my official letter books were (and are still, I presume), and asked permission to copy some letters from myself to the Confederate States Secretary of War on this subject. I was told I could look at the letters, but could not copy them without the permission of Congress. I did look at them; under charge of a clerk, and there they were, and are, contained not only a full and triumphant refutation of the charges, but showing that I was myself to obtain an alleviation of the "prisoners' condition"—and that I had been an exponent of the policy which would have saved many lives. It will be yet many years before the public will fully alive to the weakness and wickedness of basing the public opinion upon the passions and falsehoods begotten of the womb of civil war. May God hasten the day.

Z. B. VANCE.
Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 27, 1872.

Trying to Scare Somebody.

The Radical papers, in order to prevent an investigation of the late election frauds, say that the Legislature is an illegal body because Person-county was not named in the apportionment law adopted by the late Legislature. They pretend that Governor Caldwell ought to order a new election for members of the Legislature.

If Gov. Caldwell attempts a scheme of that sort, he should be impeached as soon as the Legislature assembles; but we think he is a man of too much common sense to be caught in that way.

For the sake of peace, many Democrats have heretofore opposed the impeachment of Gov. Caldwell and Judge Pearson, Rodman, Wallis, Tourgee and others, but if they undertake to further disturb the peace of the State and organize revolutionary measures, they should be driven from office without the slightest regard as to what President Grant and his military officers may say about it. Let us do right and be just to political opponents, but never submit to wrong under any circumstances. If President Grant chooses to degrade the American Government by interfering in our local affairs let him do so, but he must remember that he and his vindictive friends will not always be in power in this country. The day of righteous judgment will surely come.—Charlotte Democrat.

Tobacco.

"To what countries do we export tobacco?" asks an exchange paper, and it replies:

"We send about 25,000 bbls. to France, (a hoghead weighs from 800 to 1,000 lbs.), 10,000 to Spain, 15,000 to Italy, 15,000 to Germany, 8,000 to Austria, and from 20,000 to 40,000 to England."

How much tobacco do we consume in this country simply for chewing and snuffing?

"One hundred and forty million pounds! This at fifteen cents per pound will amount to \$21,000,000, which goes to the producer. Forty millions of dollars, I should say, goes to the retail dealer. This for chewing and snuffing alone, and that is only the commencement of the story. You would despair at the smoking statistics."

"Well, how many cigars were smoked last year?"

"According to General Pleasanton, who collected the tax on them, there were 1,342,240,000 cigars used last year. These 1,342,240,000 cigars were undoubtedly retailed at ten cents a piece. So we smoked up in this country last year \$133,224,000 worth of tobacco."

"How much was spent for four then?"

"O, I suppose about \$200,000,000."

"Now that little \$135,224,000 was paid out for cigars only, how much would it be for chewing tobacco and snuff?"

"As near as I can estimate it, about \$350,000,000."

The Warrenton Gazette says that after the present special tax has been collected, Warren county will not owe a cent, and her bonds will be at par.

To the Sheriff of North Carolina.

Treasury Department, State of N. C., Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1872.

The following question has been presented to this Department:

"Are Sheriffs in counties where a succession occurred in that office by the recent election, who had received into their possession the tax lists for the present year before the first Monday in September, required to collect all of the taxes on said lists, or surrender the lists, and moneys already collected thereon, to their successors?"

It is clear that the Sheriff who had previously received the tax lists is entitled to retain the same and complete the collection of the taxes for the present year, not withholding his successor may be inducted into office before the expiration of the time when the Sheriff's tax accounts for the year are closed.

The outgoing Sheriffs will be held accountable for the prompt payment of the taxes.

Section 24, Schedule B, of the "Act to raise revenue," contemplates the closing of the Sheriff's account of taxes for the year under said Schedule, on the fourth Monday in September, therefore, all taxes of said Schedule collectable previous to that date, must be collected and accounted for by the outgoing Sheriff, and all such taxes collectable subsequent to that date must be collected by his successor and accounted for in the taxes for the year 1873.

D. A. JENKINS, State Treasurer.

War Between Russia and China.

A letter from St. Petersburg says that Russia is preparing for a war with China. The Territory of Koukiang, on the Western frontier of the latter country, was, as is known, occupied by the Russian troops last year, and China now intends to regain possession of it. The Mohammedan population, however, are hostile to the Chinese Government, and they have declared they will put to death any Chinese official who appears in the country. This would, of course, lead to a conflict, in which Russia will doubtless take the part of Koukiang against its so-called oppressors. The Government at Peking seems to be already anticipating such a contingency, for it is building iron-clads and employing fifteen hundred men daily in the preparation of guns and ammunition, and has sent agents among the Russian Khirgis to induce them to resume their old allegiance to China.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hottest Summer for Five Years.—Rear Admiral Sands, superintendent of the Naval Observatory, has prepared a record of the thermometer at the observatory from June 28 to August 15, for the last five years, which shows that in 1868 the average maximum was 87, and the average minimum 64.4; in 1869 it was 84.5 and average minimum 65.3; in 1870, average maximum 85.4, minimum 66.6; and during this time in 1872, average maximum 92.6 and minimum 79.5. Mean of maximum and minimum in 1868, 76.2; 1869, 75; 1870, 79.2; 1871, 76; and 1872, 81.8; showing this summer to have been the hottest for the last five years past.

A Rich Widow Marries Her Night Watchman.—A few months ago, Nicholas Moore, a well-known Harlem builder, who had amassed about \$300,000, died, leaving the property to his wife, an attractive widow of forty. The late Mr. Moore had his employ a night watchman, John Hughes, whom he had paid \$8 a week. He was an awkward, overgrown fellow, and death and unattractiveness in every way. Shortly after the builder's death, Mrs. Moore was often seen walking with Hughes late at night, accompanying him in his round of duties. This was attributed to her anxiety for the safety of her house. At length the widow sold a block of houses for \$180,000 and started for Manhattanville, accompanied by Hughes, and there the nuptials of the pair were celebrated. They are spending their honeymoon at the residence of the bride, on Twenty-second street, and another man watches the property.

A recent writer has said that no nation bestows less attention on the human hair, than the Americans. If this be said in regard to the oils and greases that are used there never was greater mistake made. We are pleased to know a Remedial Medicinal preparation is now offered in the market, it is not one of those clear colored liquids, whose only merit consists in their beauty, but of intrinsic worth, which cures all diseases of the scalp, restores the hair to its natural color, when gray, and causes new hair to grow where it has fallen out; this is Hall's Vegetable Siccilian Hair Restorer. We speak of its virtues from actual use.—Northern Gazette.

MERITED DISTINCTION.—The well-known Grotton Junction, on the great thoroughfare of the Northern Lines to Boston, has ceased to be. With a large and increasing population, proud as well as prosperous, its citizens, in mass meeting, assembled, have voted to change the name of their town to "Ayer." After one of the best known men in America, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, and the Legislature of Massachusetts has enacted that decision into a law. We commend their choice, for not only is the name short and distinctive, but Dr. Ayer's Medicines have made it gratefully known to the ends of the earth. Probably no living man has carried relief to such countless multitudes of the sick as he, and this high honor from his neighbors, tells the estimation in which he is held by those who know him.—Bristol News.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 5.—A special to the Advertiser from Florence says that three men were taken from the jail there to-day and hanged by an armed mob. Tom Clarke the chief victim, has been the leader of a gang of outlaws since the war, and has murdered twenty different men in a cruel manner, but always evaded arrest among the mountains. The other two victims are professional traveling burglars. They had lately been robbing in Alabama, also, Aulaski, Tenn., and other cities. There is no information as to who did the hanging.

The last year of Andrew Johnson's shamefully corrupt Administration cost the country for seven years of the civil war—indignity, and treasury, surveyor's office, diplomatic and consular salaries, and surveys—the enormous and extravagant amount of \$2,800,584 67. In 1870, under Grant's economical and frugal government, he had reduced these wasteful expenditures to \$784,466 14, and in 1871 he succeeded in reducing them still further to \$4,167,183 13.

A Jamestown (Dakota Territory) dispatch states that government troops surrounded that town on the 27th ult., and destroyed all liquors in the place, and imprisoned half-a-dozen whiskey dealers.

A fire broke out last week in Canterbury Cathedral. The flames spread rapidly, and as no water could be obtained for some time, the entire destruction of the magnificent structure was feared. The flames were finally subdued without having effected very serious damage. The shrine of Thomas Becket was unharmed. It has been the habit for the past three hundred years to hold religious services in the cathedral daily, and this custom was not broken by the fire, as the services were held after the suppression of the flames.

The Berlin correspondent publishes statements relative to the position of affairs between France and Germany which tend to have a disquieting effect upon the public mind. Inhabitants of Sedan are despoiling their houses and even the antiquaries of the anniversary of the capture of Sedan by the Germans, and it is stated that German troops who were partially occupying that place threaten to forcibly remove such emblems of mourning.

The aggregate number of claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission thus far is sixteen thousand, ranging from \$12 to \$350,000. The Commission have finally reported on five hundred and eighty cases, in which \$1,600,000 were claimed; of these about two hundred and fifty were rejected, principally for want of proof of loyalty.

Since the war the Methodist Episcopal Church has established ten conferences in the Southern States, with a membership of 162,000 persons, and 767 travelling and 1,090 local preachers. They have expended \$1,200,000, and the value of the church and school property there amounts to \$1,300,000. The ten conferences have paid \$7,000 into the freedmen's aid fund.

In 1860 the cost of keeping the White House in repair was \$56,850.98. In 1867-8, under Andrew Johnson, with gold at 140, the cost was \$80,764.01. Mr. Boutwell in his annual report estimated the cost for this year, with gold at 115, at \$176,500.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—The Lynchburg News of yesterday mentions the death of the oldest person in Virginia, a colored woman named Peggy Arlington, at the advanced age of 116 years. Peggy was born in Petersburg in 1756, and was therefore 19 years old at the commencement of the Revolutionary war.

The time for filing claims before the Southern Claims Commission expires on the 3rd of March next, and all claims not presented on or before that day must take the risk of failure by Congress to further extend the time.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A man was arrested here to-day suspected as being implicated in the murder of Nathan, in New York.

SUSPENSION OF A TENNESSEE BANK.—The People's Bank of Nashville, suspended Wednesday morning. The liabilities are reported to be \$70,000. The assets, nearly all ultimately available, amount to \$100,000. The bank has been placed in the hands of G. P. Thurston as trustee.

Of some four hundred students at the University of Zurich, there are eighty ladies in attendance, most of them students of medicine. A large proportion of these ladies belong to Russia.

The United States have 5,909 telegraph stations, 75,000 miles of line, over 7,000 operators, and transmit over 11,500,000 messages annually.

M. E. Houdart, late Cashier of the Rhode Island National Bank, was sentenced to the State prison for 3 years. Person, the Teller, was sentenced for 2 years in the county jail.

The Radicals have split in South Carolina. Both wings have nominated candidates for Governor and State officers.

The sixteenth annual State Fair of Alabama will be held at Montgomery, from the 8th to the 23rd of November.

Nearly 3,000 women are engaged in boot and shoemaking in Philadelphia.

During August nineteen thousand emigrants left Liverpool for this country.

The New Orleans Board of Health publishes a card stating that there has been no case of yellow fever in that city this season.

ELECTION TABLE.

Giving the aggregate Voting Population of each County, as per Census of 1870; also giving the Official Vote for Adlai Stevenson, Grant, Ayer, and the Vote in August, 1871, For and Against Convention.

Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Alexander	10,000	800	800	800	800
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Albany	12,000	1,000			

Poetry.

Green Fields Just in Sight.

At the portals of the morning,
Stood a child with dainty feet,
All about him golden sunshine,
Pearly dew and blossoms sweet;
And with him golden sunshine,
Plucked he flowers fresh and fair,
And the overhanging branches
Showered the dew drops in his hair.
Looking forward o'er life's pathway,
How he pondered, fabled of green,
Stiles with snowy clouds as fleecy,
Here and there blue shreds between;
And with swiftly flying footsteps,
Started he for fields more bright;
But in vain he hurried onward,
They were always just in sight.
Warmer, brighter, grew the sunshine,
Broader, rougher grew the way;
But with green fields just before him,
Nothing could his footstep stay,
So he wandered till manhood,
Took the place of childhood fair,
Then he threw aside his flower,
Wiped the dewdrops from his hair.
Onward, onward, telling striving,
Helping others with his might,
Desired he that the blossoming fields
That are always just in sight
Lay within the cold hard river,
Here we only wish and wait.
Till the Master calls us over,
And unbars the pearly gate.

Humorous.

Venerable Victims of Old Rye.

The Rev. Mr. Talbot, a clergyman of some reputation in the western part of Pennsylvania, was a good hearted man. Born and reared a farmer, he took to the church as a matter of choice, and without doubt his sincerity was the electrical effect by which he produced so many converts from "the ways that are dark."
Mr. Talbot was without doubt always an original wit, and when the purpose served him, a cynic. On returning to his former home at one time, his neighbors having heard of his fame as "a sower of the gospel," assembled to meet him, and one sanctimonious fellow, who carried a whining air about him on all occasions was one of the first to come fawning about Mr. Talbot.

"By the way," said the clergyman, "what has become of old Smithers?"
"Dead," said Uriah Heap, with a groan.
"Dead?"
"Yes—whisky killed him."
"How old was he?"
"Seventy-four."
"Unfortunate man! And old Slater?"
"Dead," another groan.
"Poor old Slater! What did he die of?"
"Whisky."
"How old was he?"
"Eighty-one."
"Deluded wretch! And Daddy Wood?"
"He too has gone the way of all flesh. He drank himself to death when he should have been thinking of the future world. He was eighty-five, and even with the grave."

"I say, brother," said Mr. Talbot, with a quiet laugh in his eye, "can you tell me where I can get a hoghead of that same liquor?"

Stop the Interest.

Daniel Webster once dined with an old Boston merchant, and when they came to the wine a dusty old bottle was carefully decanted by Peter and passed to the host. Taking the bottle he poured out Mr. Webster's glass and handed it to him. Then, pouring out another for himself he held it to the light and said:
"How do you like it, Mr. Webster?"
"I think it a fine specimen of old port."
"Now you can't guess what that cost me?" said the host.
"Surely not," said Mr. Webster. "I only know that it is excellent."
"Well, now, I can tell you, for I made a careful estimate the other day. When I add the interest to the first price I find that it cost me the sum of just one dollar and twenty cents per glass!"
"Good gracious! You don't say so," said Mr. Webster, then draining his glass he hastily presented it again with the remark:
"Fill up again as quick as you can, for I want to stop that confounded interest."

Hiram Green's Oath.

Which branch of the Government has the most attraction for office-holders just now?
The Long Branch.
Is this branch necessary for the country?
No; it is a useless branch.
Who will cut this branch, March 4, 1872?
The Chappaqua wood chopper.
Why will the Civil Service, then, be like a reconstructed iron kettle?
Because, all the Dents will be taken out.

Hiram Green says: "The difference between U. S. G. and H. G. is, that the former has been engaged in the land grant business at the nation's expense, while the latter is engaged to send Grant up Salt River in November, for the nation's profit."

When Dr. Johnson asked the widow Porter to be his wife, he told her candidly that he was of mean extraction, that he had no money, and that he had an uncle hanged. The widow replied that she cared nothing for his parentage, that she had no money herself, and though she had not had a relative hanged, she had fifty who deserved hanging. So they made a match of it.

"How much a peck for potatoes?" asked a gentleman in market one Monday morning. The price suited him, and he was about to purchase, when a thought struck him. "Wait a moment, my good woman," he said; "I fear these potatoes were dug on Sunday." "No, sir, they were not," she replied; "but, to tell the truth, they grew on Sunday!"

A close-fisted old fellow, in treating a friend to some liquor poured out a very small drink. The latter taking the glass and holding it above his head, remarked very skeptically, "You say this is forty years old?" "Yes," replied the host. "Then," replied our friend, "all I have to say is that it is very small for its age."

"I go through my work," approvingly said the needle to the idle boy. "But not till you are pushed," triumphantly replied the idle boy to the needle.

A man, hearing of another who was a hundred years old said, contemptuously, "Bah! what a fuss about nothing! Why, if my grandfather was alive he would be 100 years old."

Always give up the road to bulls and madmen; and never fight with a coal-heaver, or content with a bad character, for they will be sure to blacken you.—Spurgeon.

A lady asked a gentleman how old he was. He replied, "What you do in every thing." What was his age? XL.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and Foreign Country Produce.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING one of the largest stocks of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ever brought to this market.

We buy our goods for cash and defy competition. Persons visiting this market are invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere—feeling satisfied that we can please both in quality and price. An examination is all we ask to satisfy any one. Persons coming from a distance will find a large and convenient Wagon Yard, with sheds and stables at our stores both in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.
April 18, 1872—16-6m.

BONNETS, HATS
AND
MILLINERY GOODS
FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHITT hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Spring trade, among which are:
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
NEW STYLE SPRING HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND CORSETS,
and a variety of other articles in her line of business which she intends to sell by offering at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, early and judge for yourselves.
T. Vogler's Jewelry Store, 23.
Salem, N. C. March 28, 1872—18-6m.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure
Horse and Cattle Powders.
A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Lettering and Sign Painting
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
JOHN A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Aug. 4.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBOURINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS,
Extra Violin
BOWS AND HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps and Fancy Articles
W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Yulkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

ECLECTIC GALLERY
OF
Fine Steel Engravings

FOR THE
PORTFOLIO, SCRAP-BOOK, FRAMING,
or for PURPOSES OF ILLUSTRATION.
Nearly 300 Different Subjects.

COMPRISE
HISTORICAL, POETICAL, ARTIST'S, WARRIOR'S, EMPEROR'S, KINGS, STATESMEN, HISTORIC AND IDEAL PICTURES, &c., &c.
THESE Engravings have appeared in the Eclectic MAGAZINE during the past 25 years. The subjects have been selected with great care on both sides of the Atlantic. They are printed on different sized paper, either small size, 7 by 10, or quarto size, 10 by 12.
Price: Small size, 10c; quarto size, 15c. A specimen of each size and Catalogue sent on receipt of 25c; and, on receipt of \$1.50 of each size will be sent. CATALOGUES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.
E. B. DEVLIN, ENGRAVER,
31-33
108, Fulton St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED.—FIFTY TO SEVENTY WEEKLY EASY UNPRECEDENTED PREMIUMS. GRANT WITH
THE CITIZEN & ROUND TABLE,
(Established 1863).

A magnificent PAIR OF CHROMOS, "THE DEPARTURE" and "RETURN" of Lord Lincoln, size 14 by 17, from the Oil Paintings of Thos. Brooks, London, drawn under the immediate superintendence of, and printed in colors by Messrs. Armstrong & Co., of London, and the largest, most interesting subjects, and the best work of any English Chromos. They are worth, at the lowest estimate, TWENTY DOLLARS. The same subjects on steel, printed in black only, are selling rapidly at Fifteen Dollars. Send 30c and secure a pair of these magnificent CHROMOS. Sample copies of paper and rates to agents free.

THE CITIZEN AND ROUND TABLE,
No. 32 BEEKMAN ST., (P. O. Box 9794) New York.

R. T. CRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Counties of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.
Collection of claims promptly attended to.
Jan. 11, 1872.

ESTABLISHED 1827!
THE OLD
FRANKLIN
PRESS

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Building and Alphabet
BLOCKS
FOR CHILDREN,
at the
BOOKSTORE

SEWING MACHINES.
A BEAUTIFUL AND PERFECT
BUTTON-HOLE.

WONDERFUL!
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?



THE CELEBRATED
AMERICAN
BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEAMING
AND COMPLETE FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE.

A MARVEL OF COMPLETENESS.
Besides doing all OTHER KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING it makes a beautiful and perfect Button-hole of any size on all fabrics, from the FINEST SWISS to the HEAVIEST BRAVER CLOTH much stronger, neater and more beautiful than by hand.
Call and examine this
Complete Sewing Machine.

The Company also manufacture and sell the Plain American, (without the Button-hole parts). A beautiful light running Machine, doing all the work except overseaming and making button-holes.

Examine these Remarkable Machines

AT
J. E. MICKLEY'S,
SALEM, N. C.

AGENTS wanted in every County in the United States, to sell the First and only Button-hole and Sewing Machine combined, that has made its advent in this or any other country. Address AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE and SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 1815 CANTON STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

To the Ladies!
Mrs. J. E. MICKLEY,

Having just returned from the North, where she has laid in one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK

OF
Millinery Goods

AND
NOTIONS,
ever brought to this market.

Having given her personal supervision to the selection, she can assure her customers that she has the
LATEST STYLES

AND
FASHION,
and at figures that cannot be under

DRY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large assortment of
Spring and Summer

HATS AND SHOES.

We have on hand one of the very largest assortment of HATS and SHOES, of all sizes and qualities, to which we invite especial attention.

Ready-Made Clothing
A splendid line of READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand.

Hardware and Queensware.
Our stock of Hardware and Queensware embraces everything in that line, together with a large stock of IRON of all kinds.

Groceries, &c.
We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries, Drugs, Oils, &c.

Tinware and Stoves.
TINWARE by Wholesale and Retail.
STOVES.—A full assortment of Stoves constantly on hand.

Guttering and Tin Roofing.
Guttering, Roofing, Repairing, and all kinds of work in Tin and Sheet Iron done by us.

We keep at all times FLOUR and MEAL of our own make, on hand.

We pay CASH for WHEAT, and exchange Goods for all kinds of Produce.
J. E. MICKLEY,
Salem, N. C.

WAGONS.
Two-Horse Wagons always on hand.
April 25th, 1872. 17-4f.

NATIONAL SERIES.
National Primers,
Spellers and Readers,
Dictionaries and Spelling Books,
and all the BOOK STORE.

1872.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT!

1872.

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE JUST NOW RECEIVING AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS
COMPRISING A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Wooden Ware,
Iron, Steel, Nails. All the latest novelties in
DRESS GOODS, Gent's and Ladies' SHOES, and FANCY GOODS
FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK!

Orders promptly attended to, and articles selected with care.
NO TROUBLE SPARED TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

Nearly all classes of Goods are higher than usual, but to benefit our present custom, and to extend the area of our trade, we have put our marks at extremely short profits.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock for wholesale purchases, especially in the
LINES OF

Syrups, Sugars, Coffees, Bacon, Sheetings and FRIES' GOODS.
All persons are particularly requested to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C. April 16, 1872.

JUST RECEIVED
At Blickenderfer's

NOTION & VARIETY STORE.
Salem, N. C.

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OR
FANCY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.

These goods have been carefully selected to suit this market, embracing many new articles. Thankful for past patronage, the public are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 17-4f

SEWING MACHINE
NEEDLES.
Howe's, Grover and Baker's, Wheeler & Wilson's, and Singer's Sewing Machine Needles, of all sizes always on hand at the
NOTION & VARIETY STORE.
Sent by mail if desired.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such a result can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. It is wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its curing many of the most common diseases of the human system. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and in the treatment of all diseases of the skin, such as Eczema, Scabies, Pimples, &c., it is unrivalled. It is also a powerful tonic, and in the treatment of all diseases of the system, such as Rheumatism, Gout, &c., it is unrivalled. It is a powerful tonic, and in the treatment of all diseases of the system, such as Rheumatism, Gout, &c., it is unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its curing many of the most common diseases of the human system. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and in the treatment of all diseases of the skin, such as Eczema, Scabies, Pimples, &c., it is unrivalled. It is also a powerful tonic, and in the treatment of all diseases of the system, such as Rheumatism, Gout, &c., it is unrivalled. It is a powerful tonic, and in the treatment of all diseases of the system, such as Rheumatism, Gout, &c., it is unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its curing many of the most common diseases of the human system. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and in the treatment of all diseases of the skin, such as Eczema, Scabies, Pimples, &c., it is unrivalled. It is also a powerful tonic, and in the treatment of all diseases of the system, such as Rheumatism, Gout, &c., it is unrivalled. It is a powerful tonic, and in the treatment of all diseases of the system, such as Rheumatism, Gout, &c., it is unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its curing many of the most common diseases of the human system. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and in the treatment of all diseases of the skin, such as Eczema, Scabies, Pimples, &c., it is unrivalled. It is also a powerful tonic, and in the treatment of all diseases of the system, such as Rheumatism, Gout, &c., it is unrivalled. It is a powerful tonic, and in the treatment of all diseases of the system, such as Rheumatism, Gout, &c., it is unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF DRESS GOODS!

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED!

SUCH AS
Cretonnes, Percales,
Japanese Poplins in Plaid and Stripes,
Japanese Glass Poplins,
Chene Poplin,
Silk Mixed Poplins,
Striped Grenadines,
DOLLY VARDEN Gown de Pologne,
Russeted Tulle, &c.,
White Alpaca French BEEZAM silk & wool,
Pure Black Mohair, alike on both sides,
Llama Lace Points, at J. L. FULKERSON'S.

The Latest Recipe for Rosy Cheeks
Is to wear our thick solid Steel Shank WALKING SHOES, which are of very superior quality and new style.
J. L. FULKERSON.

EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS, suitable for any size bed, and at prices so cheap that any person can have an easy resting place.
J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C. January 25, 1872—4-4f.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.
THE FINEST IN THE MARKET, manufactured and branded expressly for, and warranted by
Salem, N. C. January 25, 1872—4-4f.

VARNISHES AND JAPAN.
No. 1 Furniture Varnish, (quick drying). No. 2 Coach Varnish. No. 3 White Damar Varnish, for Fine Paints, &c.

DRYING JAPAN.
Dryer for Paints, &c., together with PAINTS IN OIL AND DRY, at low prices, with
Salem, N. C. January 25, 1872—4-4f.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING.
THOSE who wish to supply themselves with Fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
an always and them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES.
In fact everything in his line always on hand
J. H. ZEVELY
Jan. 14, 1870

The People's Press,
(TWENTIETH YEAR.)
A Political and Family Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,
Payable in Advance.

In politics the People's Press is Conservative and will advocate a conciliatory course.—The News department will always be full, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, the Markets, &c., will receive due attention. Carefully selected MISCELLANEOUS READING will always appear in its proper place.—In short, we will spare no pains to make the People's Press one of the most welcome visitors to the family circle.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 7, 1873.

Fancy Goods & Stationery
we have in great variety, such as
A NEW LOT OF

We would call the attention of our friends and customers to the following elegant presentation books:
HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.
WORLD AT HOME.
PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS
FORGET-ME-NOT.
KEEPAKE OF FRIENDSHIP.
MEMORY'S GIFT.
RED LINE TENNYSON.
RED LINE LONGFELLOW.
ALBUMS, &c., &c., &c.
At the BOOK STORE.

Dick's English Classics.
The Cheapest Books
ever Published.

Shakespeare.....50 cents
Byron.....50
Scott.....50
Goldsmith.....50
Rice.....50
Milton.....50
Cowper.....50
Wordsworth.....50
Spenser.....50

At the BOOK STORE.

PARASOLS.
A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF PARASOLS AT THE NOTION & VARIETY STORE.

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.
Arrives daily by 8 A. M. Departs daily at 1 P. M.

ROUNT AUST MAIL.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1 P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.

RESIDUAL MAIL.
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday by 3 P. M. Departs every Friday at 9 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.
Arrives every Friday, by 7 P. M. Departs every Saturday at 9 A. M.

SPRINGFIELD MAIL.
Arrives every Tuesday, by 7 P. M. Departs every Monday at 7 A. M.

WATKINS CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Departs every Friday at 4 P. M.

FANTHER CREEK MAIL.
Arrives every Saturday, by 6 P. M. Departs every Saturday at 6 A. M.
H. W. SHORE, P. M.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BOOK STORE.
Mental Photograph Album.
Wayward and other Novels (cheap).
Dickens and other Novels (cheap).
Pocket Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ.
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World's History.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by H. H.
May 19, 1871.

AT THE BOOK STORE
NEAT WALNUT WORK BOOKS at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Post Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper, and Ornamented
MAGNIFICENT Paper Fasteners.
New Ink Eraser—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Children's Nonspilling Inkstands.
And many other articles in our line.
J. L. FULKERSON.
March 21, 1872.

A NEW STOCK
OF CLOCKS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY SILVER
PLATED WARE, JET
TORTOISE SHELL, JEWELRY, &c., &c., &c.
at a discount of 25%
FANCY GOODS,
suitable for Birthday Presents, just received.
Salem, N. C. Nov. 23, 1871.

PICTURES
FOR THE PEOPLE.
HIGHLY COLORED OIL PAINTING ON GLASS,
of the following subjects:
Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Our Saviors,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

The Poulterer's Friend
Will prevent and cure Coughs, Chills, and
all other diseases of the throat, lungs, &c., &c., &c.
at a discount of 25%
HOG POWDERS.
A preventive and cure for Hog Cholera, and profitable
in all other diseases.
Horse and Cattle Powders.
At Vogler's Drug Store.
Salem, Aug. 4, 1871.